

APPARATUS FOR DETECTING AND ADJUSTING TRANSMISSION POWER OF CDMA SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Field of the Invention

- The present invention relates to a base station transmitting apparatus of a CDMA system, and more particularly, to an apparatus for detecting and adjusting a transmission power of a base station transmitter.

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2. Description of the Background Art

Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram of a transmitting power detecting apparatus of a CDMA system in accordance with a conventional art.

As shown in Figure 1, a transmission power detecting apparatus of a conventional CDMA system includes a base station transmitting unit 100 for converting a PCM signal to a radio frequency (RF) CDMA signal and transmitting it to a terminal; a transmission power detecting unit 101 for detecting power of the RF CDMA signal transmitted from the base station transmitting unit 100; and a digital processor 102 for compensating the power of the RF signal detected by the transmission power detecting unit 101 for the loss caused by the temperature.

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The base station transmitting unit 100 includes a modem 10 for directly spreading a spectrum of a PCM data; a digital combiner 20 for summing the directly spread spectrum of the CDMA signal by channels (I, Q); an IF signal processor 30 for converting a base band CDMA signal outputted from the digital combiner 20 to an intermediate frequency (IF) signal; and an RF signal processor

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40 for converting/amplifying the converted IF CDMA signal to a radio frequency (RF) signal and outputting it to an antenna.

The modem 10 includes a Walsh generator 11 for multiplying the inputted CDMA signal by a Walsh code; and first and second multipliers 12 and 13 for respectively multiplying pseudo noise (PN-I and PN-Q) codes to the output signal of the Walsh generator 101 in order to directly spread the spectrum of the CDMA signal.

The combiner 20 includes adders 21 and 22 for adding the CDMA signal which has been directly spread in the modem 10 by sectors.

The IF signal processor 30 includes finite impulse response filters (FIR) 31 and 32 for respectively filtering the digital CDMA signal outputted from the combiner 20; digital/analog converters (DAC) 33 and 34 for converting the filtered digital CDMA signal to an analog signal; low pass filters (LPF) 35 and 36 for filtering the analog-converted CDMA signal; mixers 37 and 38 for multiplying the filtered analog CDMA signal by a carrier signal ($\cos\omega t$, $\sin\omega t$) and converting it into an IF CDMA signal; and an adder 39 for adding the analog CDMA signals which have been converted into the IF signals by the mixers 37 and 38 and quadrature phase-shift key (QPSK) modulating it.

The RF signal processor 40 includes a mixer 41 for mixing the IF CDMA signal which has been QPSK modulated by the IF signal processor 30 with a local oscillation signal (LO_{RF}) and up-converting it to an RF CDMA signal; a band pass filter (BPF) 42 for removing a spurious component of the RF CDMA signal outputted from the mixer 41; and an amplifier 43 for amplifying the RF CDMA signal which has been filtered by the BPF 42 and outputting it to the antenna.

The transmission power detecting unit 101 includes a mixer 51 for mixing

the RF CDMA signal with a local oscillation signal (LO_{IF}) and down-converting it to an IF CDMA signal; a BPF 52 for filtering the IF CDMA signal; a received signal strength indicator (RSSI) detector 53 for detecting a power strength of the IF CDMA signal which has been filtered by the BPF 52; and an analog/digital converter (ADC) 54 for digital-converting the voltage value detected by the RSSI detector 53.

Reference numerals 103 and 104 denote a temperature sensor and a memory, respectively.

The operation of the transmission power adjusting unit of the base station transmitting apparatus according to the conventional art constructed as described above will now be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings.

When the PCM data is inputted, the base station modem 10 directly spread the spectrum of the PCM data to the digital baseband CDMA signal by sectors, and outputs it through the channel 'I' (Inphase) and a channel 'Q' (Quadrature phase) to the digital combiner 20.

Then, the digital combiner 20 sums the CDMA signals outputted from the base station modem 10 by means of the multipliers 21 and 22 by sectors, and outputs it to the IF processor 30.

The IF processor 30 converts the digital CDMA signal outputted from the digital combiner 20 into an IF CDMA signal and sums the IF CDMA signals of the channel 'I' and the channel 'Q' and QPSK-modulates it. That is, the FIR filters 31 and 32 of the IF processor 13 filter the digital baseband CDMA signal inputted through the channel 'I' and the channel 'Q', respectively, and the DACs 33 and 34 convert the filtered digital CDMA signal into an analog CDMA signal.

LPFs 35 and 36 removes an unnecessary components from the analog-

converted CDMA signal and output it to the mixers 37 and 38. The mixers 37 and 38 mix the filtered analog CDMA signals with the carrier signal ($\cos\omega t$, $\sin\omega t$) and convert the baseband CDMA signal into an IF CDMA signal, respectively.

Then, the adder 39 adds the analog IF CDMA signals outputted from the mixers 37 and 38 and outputs QPSK-modulated CDMA signals.

The mixer 41 of the RF signal processor 40 mixes the local oscillation signal (LO_{RF}) with the QPSK-modulated CDMA signal and converts the analog IF CDMA signal into an analog RF CDMA signal.

The BPF 42 removes a spurious component from the RF CDMA signal and transmits through the amplifier 43. Accordingly, the amplifier 43 amplifies the RF CDMA signal and transmits it through the antenna to a destination.

At this time, the transmission power detector 101 detects the power of the RF CDMA signal outputted from the base station transmitting unit 100 in the voltage form and outputs it to the digital processor 102. That is, the mixer 51 mixes the RF CDMA signal outputted from the base station transmitting unit 100 and the local oscillation signal (LO_{IF}) and converts it into an IF CDMA signal. The converted IF CDMA signal is filtered by the BPF 52 and inputted to the RSSI detector 53.

The RSSI detector 53 outputs a certain voltage corresponding to the strength of the inputted IF CDMA signal to the ADC 54, and the ADC 54 digitally converts the inputted analog voltage and outputs it to the digital processor 102.

Accordingly, the digital processor 102 reads a compensation value stored in the memory 104 corresponding to a current temperature provided from the temperature sensor 103, and performs a compensation operation for the digital voltage inputted from the ADC 54. That is, the digital processor 102 recognizes

the power of the RF CDMA signal currently outputted from the base station transmitting unit 100 by adjusting the strength of the RF CDMA signal according to the temperature.

In this manner, the transmission power adjusting unit of the conventional base station transmitting apparatus detects the power of the final RF CDMA signal detected by the RSSI detector and compensates the power of the RF CDMA signal according to the temperature change.

In this respect, since the thermostatic device such as the RSSI detector 53 is generally sensitive to heat, failing to accurately detect the power of the detected RF CDMA signal.

Especially, as shown in Figure 2, the analog voltage outputted from the RSSI detector 53 exhibits the sharp change ($\Delta t1 \rightarrow \Delta t3$) in the time domain, having a high possibility that an error would occur in measuring the power.

In addition, since the data stored in the memory 104 has been produced on the basis of an overhead channel, that is, for example, a pilot channel, a sync channel and a paging channel, etc. except for a traffic, when the power of the RF CDMA signal is actually determined on the basis of the stored data, a considerable error occurs inevitably.

The above references are incorporated by reference herein where appropriate for appropriate teachings of additional or alternative details, features and/or technical background.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a transmission

power detecting apparatus of a CDMA system that is capable of accurately detecting a power of an RF CDMA signal which is finally outputted.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a transmission power adjusting apparatus of a CDMA system that is capable of accurately adjusting a power of an RF CDMA signal which is finally outputted.

To achieve at least the above objects in whole or in parts, there is provided a transmission power detecting apparatus of a CDMA system including: a base station transmitting unit for transmitting a radio frequency (RF) CDMA signal to a terminal; a transmission power detecting unit for detecting an average power of the transmitted RF CDMA signal in a frequency domain; and a digital processor for compensating the detected average power with a temperature compensation value stored in a memory and checking the power of the RF CDMA signal.

To achieve at least these advantages in whole or in parts, there is further provided a transmission power adjusting apparatus of a CDMA system including: a base station transmitting unit for converting a baseband digital CDMA signal into an RF CDMA signal and transmitting it; a detecting unit for detecting a power of the RF CDMA signal in a first frequency domain; an average power detecting unit for detecting a power of the baseband digital CDMA signal in a second frequency domain; and a digital processor for comparing the detected transmission power and the average power and controlling the power of the RF CDMA signal.

Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the

invention may be realized and attained as particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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The invention will be described in detail with reference to the following drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like elements wherein:

Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram of a transmission power detecting apparatus in accordance with a conventional art;

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Figure 2 is a drawing illustrating variation of an RF CDMA signal in a time domain;

Figure 3 is a drawing illustrating a transmission power detecting apparatus of a CDMA system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

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Figure 4 is a drawing illustrating variation of an RF CDMA signal in a frequency domain;

Figure 5 is a drawing illustrating a transmission power adjusting apparatus of a CDMA system in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention;

20 Figure 6 is a drawing illustrating showing the construction for comparing an RF CDMA signal with a baseband CDMA signal; and

Figure 7 is a drawing illustrating a transmission power adjusting apparatus of a CDMA system in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 3 is a drawing illustrating a transmission power detecting apparatus of a CDMA system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Figure 3, the transmission power detecting apparatus of a CDMA system of the present invention has the same construction as that of the conventional art as illustrated in Figure 2, only except for a transmission power detecting unit 200. The same reference numerals are given to the same elements as those of the conventional art.

The transmission power detecting unit 200 includes a mixer 60 for down-converting an RF CDMA signal outputted from the base station transmitting unit 100 into an IF CDMA signal; a BPF 61 for filtering the down-converted IF CDMA signal; an ADC 62 for sampling the filtered IF CDMA signal and digital-converting it; a first-in first-out (FIFO) memory 63 for storing the digital-converted IF CDMA signal; an FIR 64 for removing an interference signal from the IF digital CDMA signal outputted from the FIFO memory 63; and a Fourier Transform (FFT) unit 65 for Fourier-converting the filtered IF digital CDMA signal and computing an average power of the RF CDMA signal.

The operation of the transmission power detecting apparatus of a CDMA system constructed as described above will now be explained.

The digital power detector 200 detects a power of the RF CDMA signal outputted from the base station transmitting unit 100 in the frequency domain. That is, the inputted RF CDMA signal is mixed with an oscillation signal (LO_{IF}) by the mixer 60 and converted to an IF CDMA signal. The converted IF CDMA signal is filtered by the BPF 61. The filtered IF CDMA signal is converted back into a digital CDMA signal by the ADC 62 and stored in the FIFO 63 for a digital

processing.

The FIR filter 64 filters the IF digital CDMA signal outputted from the FIFO 63 and designate a frequency domain of the IF digital CDMA signal to be processed by the FFT unit 65. Here, the FIR 64 is a band-pass filter.

The FFT unit 65 Fourier-converts the IF digital CDMA signal which has been filtered by the FIR 64 and computes an average power (Pavg1) of the RF CDMA signal in a frequency domain. That is, as shown in Figure 4, the FFT unit 65 computes the average power (Pavg1) of the IF digital CDMA signal in the frequency domain corresponding to the band width (BW) of the FIR 64 according to following equation (1).

$$P_{avg1} = \int_{-BW/2}^{+BW/2} V(f) * V(f) dt \text{-----} (1)$$

At this time, 'V(f)' indicates a frequency characteristic function of the filtered IF digital CDMA signal.

Accordingly, the digital processor 102 reads a compensation value stored in the memory 104 corresponding to the current temperature measured by the temperature sensor 103 and performs a temperature compensation for the average power (Pavg1) detected by the transmission power detecting unit 200.

The compensation value is stored in the form of a look-up table.

As aforementioned, the transmission power detecting apparatus in accordance with the present invention performs digitally a power detection of the RF CDMA signal.

In addition, since the RF device (the RSSI detector) sensitive to a temperature change is not used, the power of the RF CDMA signal can be more

accurately detected.

Moreover, since the IF analog CDMA signal to be measured is sampled by the ADC 62 and then an average power of the sampled digital IF CDMA signal is obtained, the power detection can be more accurately carried out.

5 Figure 5 is a drawing illustrating a transmission power adjusting apparatus of a CDMA system in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Figure 5, a transmission power adjusting apparatus of a CDMA system includes an average power detecting unit 300 in addition to the conventional transmission power detecting apparatus. Same reference numerals
10 are given to the same elements of the conventional transmission power detecting apparatus.

The average power detecting unit 300 measure an average power for a basdband digital CDMA signal. That is, square units 71 and 72 respectively square the channel 'I' and the channel 'Q' outputted from the FIR filters 31 and 32.
15 An adder 73 adds the output signals of the square units 71 and 72 to generate one digital CDMA signal.

As the digital CDMA signal is generated, an FIR 74 removes a high frequency component from the generated digital CDMA signal and outputs it to an FFT unit 75. Then, the FFT unit 75 Fourier-converts the output signal of the FIR 74
20 and computes an average power (P_{avg2}) of the digital CDMA signal in a frequency domain, in the same manner as equation (1).

At this time, the transmission power detector 101 detects a power of the RF CDMA signal in the form of voltage and outputs it to the digital processor 102.

Then, the digital processor 102 performs a temperature compensation for
25 the voltage detected from the transmission power detector 101 with the

compensation value stored in the memory 104 to check a power (a transmission power) of the RF CDMA signal which is being currently transmitted.

After checking the power of the RF CDMA signal, the digital processor 102 compares the power of the RF CDMA signal detected by the transmission power detector 101 with the average power (P_{avg2}) which has been detected by the average power detecting unit 300 and controls a gain of an attenuator (not shown) of the amplifier 43 of the RF signal processor.

At this time, the average power (P_{avg2}) detected by the average power detecting unit 300 is detected from the baseband digital CDMA signal without being influenced by a degradation of the RF device, a temperature characteristic and a noise, the digital processor 102 can control the power of the RF CDMA signal more accurately.

With reference to Figure 6, a comparator 80 may be prepared to compare output signals of the FFT unit 75 and ADC 54, so that the digital processor 102 can control the power of the RF CDMA signal according to the comparison result of the comparator 80.

In this manner, the transmission power adjusting apparatus in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention detects a power of the baseband digital CDMA signal containing a traffic and provides a reference value for adjusting power of the RF CDMA signal, thereby reducing an error generated in determining the power of the RF CDMA signal which occurs in the conventional art.

Figure 7 is a drawing illustrating a transmission power adjusting apparatus of a CDMA system in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Figure 7, the transmission power adjusting apparatus of a CDMA system in accordance with the second embodiment includes a transmission power detecting unit 200 in place of the transmission power detecting unit 101 as illustrated in Figure 5.

Accordingly, as the outputs of the transmission power detecting unit 200 and the average power detecting unit 300 are simultaneously inputted to the digital processor 102, a transmission power can be detected more accurately.

As so far described, the transmission power detecting and adjusting apparatuses of a CDMA system have the following advantages.

That is, for example, first, since the power detection of the RF CDMA signal is digitally performed and no RF device (an RSSI detector) which is sensitive to a temperature change is used, a power of the RF CDMA signal can be more accurately detected.

Secondly, since an IF analog CDMA signal to be measure is sampled and then an average power of the sampled digital IF CDMA signal is obtained, accuracy in power detection and transmission power adjustment can be accomplished.

Lastly, since the power of the baseband digital CDMA signal containing a traffic is detected to provide a reference value for adjusting the power of the RF CDMA signal, an error generated in determining a power of the RF CDMA signal as in the conventional art can be reduced.

The foregoing embodiments and advantages are merely exemplary and are not to be construed as limiting the present invention. The present teaching can be readily applied to other types of apparatuses. The description of the present invention is intended to be illustrative, and not to limit the scope of the claims.

Many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. In the claims, means-plus-function clauses are intended to cover the structure described herein as performing the recited function and not only structural equivalents but also equivalent structures.

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